

how vitally important a great allied victory would be in this region. Progress by the allied armies here will mean that the German hosts must evacuate all of northern France and perhaps a good part of Belgium.

PETAIN WITH FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE DASH

Heights Are Stormed Under Cover of a Fog.

By the Associated Press
By the Associated Press

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT, Sept. 26.—Troops of the French army, operating in conjunction with the Americans in a new battle along the Champagne front, have conquered to-day positions that the Germans have been fortifying for four years—positions that they have sacrificed thousands of men to hold. The French losses have been remarkably light, in spite of the fact that the German resistance stiffened this afternoon.

French troops attacked from Auberville to the Main Massiges and carried their first objectives without much opposition, except on the left, where rather stiff fighting was required.

By 9 o'clock Gen. Gouraud's troops had taken Servon, which had been in German hands since 1914, and were in possession of the Main Massiges, Butte du Mesnil and Navarin.

Artillery Goes With Infantry.

The developments to-day resembled those of the second battle of Champagne in July. Then Gen. Pétain skillfully parried the great German thrust by drawing his infantry back out of range of the artillery, leaving his own guns in position to inflict smothering losses on the advancing infantry. It is learned from prisoners that the Germans were imitating Gen. Gouraud in retreating their infantry from the front line. But that is as far as they profited from Gouraud's lesson. Their artillery went back with the infantry.

The reaction again Gen. Gouraud's artillery preparation was feeble. The French guns, heavy and light, opened fire at 11 o'clock last evening, and for six hours the front of the attack was clearly defined, a long line of bright flashes lighting the fog and sky, with here and there a steady glow from dumps of munitions and supplies behind the German lines.

The glare of the burning German shells could be seen from time to time between the flashes of the French guns until about 4 o'clock, when their artillery reaction practically ceased.

Charge Made in a Fog.

French aviators, favored by bright moonlight, took the air and cooperated with the artillery by bombing the enemy's positions and attacking his troops with quickfiring.

After six hours artillery preparation, in the last hours of which it developed into an intense drumfire, French infantry bounded out of the trenches in a thick, gray fog, which furnished the best possible screen for crossing the low ground and ravines to the slopes of the heights where most of the formidable German positions were to be stormed.

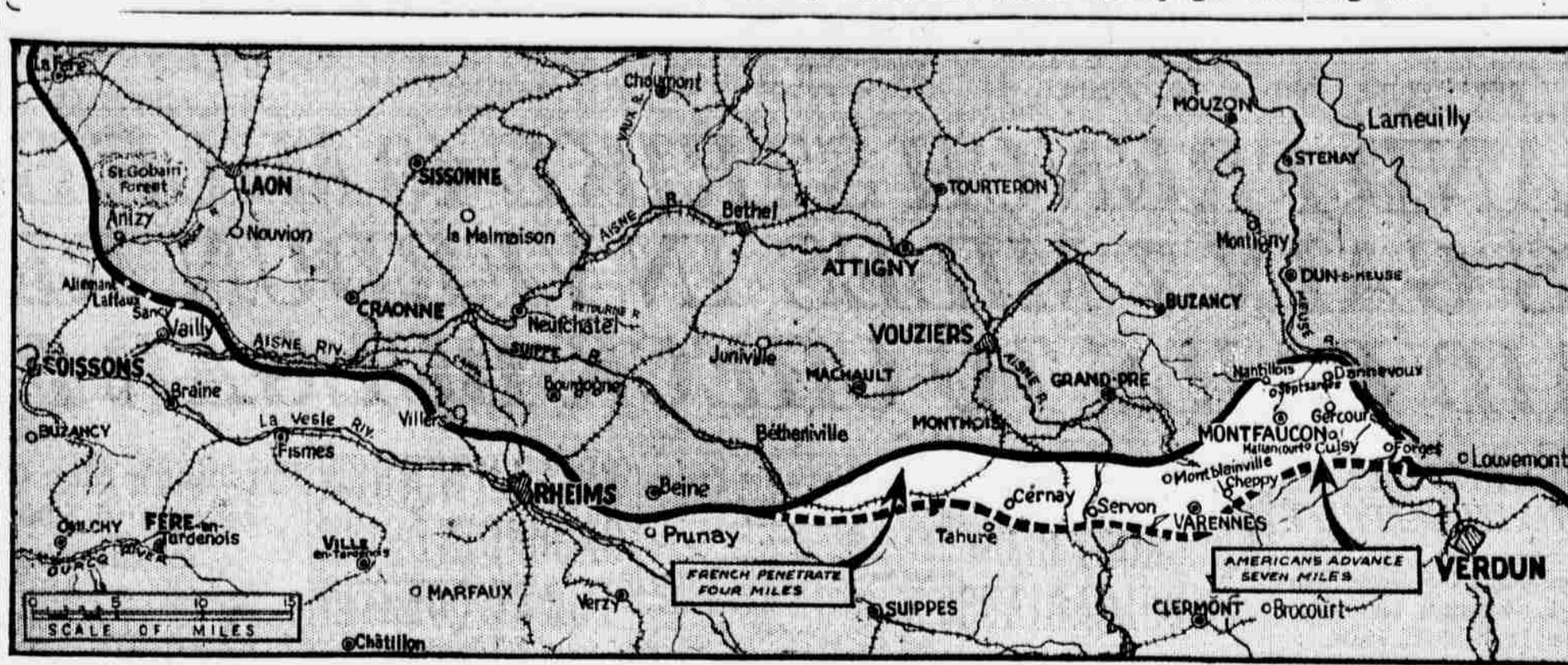
The abandonment by the Germans of formidable positions that they had not ceased to strengthen from the time they occupied them reveals a state of nervousness, symptoms of which have appeared at different points along the front during the past month. This is taken more as a confession of weakness than a tactical measure.

French Captives Chiefly Boys.

Gen. Gouraud's soldiers, who advanced to those positions three years ago and have been feeling them since, are now enjoying a peculiar satisfaction in being in them.

In the battle of Champagne in 1915 the taking of these positions would have demanded a sacrifice that the strategic advantage to be gained then did not warrant. The situation is changed now. Successive blows have been dealt to the Germans on different parts of the front, giving a different meaning to the attack. The number of prisoners taken by the French is increasing steadily. They

New French and American Drive Along a Forty Mile Front in the Champagne and Argonne



SUCCESS attended the first stages of a tremendous new thrust launched yesterday by the

French and Americans against the Germans on both sides of the Argonne forest, in the Champagne and Meuse regions. French troops were reported, a few hours after the attack began, to have attained a maximum penetration of four miles in the Champagne, and further east the Americans gained seven miles in their initial effort.

The American effort is concentrated around Verdun, and northwest of that city. Here

the Yankees are reported to have captured the towns of Gercourt, Cuisy, Montfaucon, Cheppy and Verennes.

The new allied attack extends from the Suippe River, fifteen miles east of Reims, to the Meuse River, which runs through Verdun. The attack was preceded by a terrific bombardment all along the front. The Germans, either routed by the shells from the allied guns, or taking to their heels at the first sign of attack, did not offer a very stiff resistance at first. Later they reformed their lines and tried to check the onrush of poilus and doughboys, but apparently without success.

Thirty Villages in Flames.

They are leaving behind them scores of burning villages. Thirty had been observed in flames up to noon to-day. Even this additional and unjustified devastation can scarcely add to the desolation that has been spread all over this sharply disputed ground.

The ridges are covered thickly with shell holes that touch each other everywhere. All vestiges of vegetation long ago disappeared, the surface of the ground giving the impression that it must have been reduced to a state of mud violently churned and then left to dry. The ground is crusted and crisscrossed in every direction by trenches that have been blown out of shape.

A feature of to-day's operations was the activity of the enemy airmen, which furnished spectacular encounters with French observation balloons and anti-aircraft artillery. White puffs from the French shrapnel were seen everywhere over the field.

BATTLE REOPENS ON 3D YEAR TO A DAY

Desperate Defence Is Predicted on Champagne Front.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The new allied offensive in the Champagne was begun three years almost to a day after the first offensive of the French on the same front, September 25, 1915.

The French Fourth Army is conducting the attack in conjunction with American forces, and the front extends to the east and west of the Argonne forest. "The Fourth Army," says *La Liberté*, "has held this sector since the first battle of the Marne. The enemy expected

U. S.-FRANCO ATTACK FAILS, SAYS BERLIN

Fighting Continues, However, Official Report Admits.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 26.—The attacks by Franco-American troops launched on a wide front this morning in Champagne and between the Argonne forest and the Meuse River, has not succeeded in breaking the German front, according to the German official communication issued this evening.

The battle began after artillery preparation lasting eleven hours, and the fighting continued. The official German report follows:

In the Champagne and between the Argonne and the Meuse (German for Meuse) Franco-American attacks have commenced on a wide front after eleven hours of artillery preparation.

An enemy break through has been frustrated. The fight for our positions continues.

SWISS TO THANK WILSON.

German Street Name Dropped for American Substitute.

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—The national Swiss subscription for the purpose of presenting to President Wilson a gold medal as a thank offering for the protection of Switzerland when in economic straits is receiving the heartiest support.

The results of several towns have expressed their intention of changing their German named streets to American.

ROMANIAN PRINCE CLINGS TO BRIDE

Charles Prefers Her to Chance of Losing Succession to Unstable Throne.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—In answer to pleas that he desert his bride of humble birth, Crown Prince Charles of Rumania has replied that thrones are so unstable nowadays that he prefers the certainty of having the wife he wanted to the chance of losing the succession.

The escape of the Crown Prince in going to Odessa and marrying Cecile Lambing, the daughter of a Major in the Rumanian army, reopened the question of the Rumanian dynastic succession.

King Ferdinand also sent an embassy to Bender, Bessarabia, where the young couple are passing their honeymoon, with instruction to try to undo the nuptial knot, but to no avail. The bride refused to part with her wedding ring and the Crown Prince declined to leave her.

Crown Prince Charles has not yet renounced his rights of succession. The Rumanian constitution does not contain a clause barring a morganatically married Crown Prince from succession to the throne.

Should Crown Prince Charles renounce his rights of succession his brother Nicholas would become the heir apparent. Nicholas is 15 years old and physically weak.

King Ferdinand in his youth had a love affair with Helene Vacaresco, his mother's lady of honor. Premier Catargiu threatened to resign if the King did not veto the proposed union and it came to nothing.

2 BRITISH VESSELS DESTROY 2 U-BOATS

Destroyer Sinks One and Submarine the Other.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The destruction of two submarines by British naval craft is thus described:

The captain of a destroyer saw a German U-boat attack a merchant steamship two miles away. The destroyer went to the assistance of the steamship and the submarine dived.

"When I judged we were directly over the U-boat I let go a depth charge, with a lifebuoy to mark the spot," said the captain. "Within fifteen seconds of the explosion the submarine came to the surface with a slight list to starboard. Immediately the conning tower showed above water and our starboard gun opened fire, and the conning tower was riddled."

A British submarine accounted for the other German U-boat.

"I fired both how torpedoes almost simultaneously," said the captain of the British submarine, "and about half a minute later there was a terrific explosion, a big flame and a fountain of water 100 feet high. The German submarine totally disappeared. There was a lot of oil about and the smell of paraffin, but no sign of any part of the boat. I heard shouting in the water and picked up one man."

ITALIANS DRIVE ENEMY BACK.

Heavy Artillery Duels in Fighting in Pashio Region.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The War Office statement issued to-day says:

There have been artillery duels of some intensity in the Pashio region, at Cima di Val Bello and Col del Rosso and in the area along the Piave between Palazon and Sabetto.

Enemy reconnaissance parties were driven back by patrols, and our advanced posts at Bertigo and in the Ornic Valley.

SON GETS BULK OF FORTUNE.

Will of Morris Morrison, Tailor, Offered for Probate.

Morris Morrison, 106 Fulton street, merchant tailor, left an estate of several hundred thousand dollars, according to his will, filed yesterday.

Rose Morrison of 95 West 119th street, widow, gets all the household effects, most of his jewelry and the life income from the estates. Philip Morrison, 218 West 112th street, son, inherits all his father's stock in the tailoring concern of Morrison & Co., Inc. He also will receive some jewelry and will become the residuary legatee upon the death of his mother. Small bequests are made to relatives and friends.

In the will Mr. Morrison made no charitable bequests because he had regularly contributed to charitable organizations and was confident that his son would continue this work.

SEE CLERICAL SHIFT FROM VON HERTLING

Leader Groeber's Speech in Criticism of His Policy Causes Surprise.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Only brief reports of the speech made by Adolph Groeber, one of the German Clerical leaders, at the session yesterday of the Reichstag Main Committee have been received here.

According to a despatch from Copenhagen, Herr Groeber sharply criticized the Imperial Government and said evidently there was disunion between the civil authorities and the military. He insisted that resistance in subordinate circles to the plan of the Government must be stopped and that military rule in the frontier states must be ended.

Herr Groeber also demanded that the secret order of the military authorities prohibiting public speeches on the Reichstag peace resolutions be rescinded.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—Herr Groeber's speech was a surprise to his hearers, as it had been expected that he, as the party's spokesman, would place himself back of the Chancellor. According to the Berlin *Tagblatt*, however, "the circles of the Left see in his speech, if not a complete disavowal of the Chancellor, nevertheless a policy which is no longer in agreement with all the measures of the Government. The sharp attack on the War Minister (Von Stein) aroused special interest."

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* says it learns from parliamentary sources that Herr Groeber's speech caused general surprise. "It was generally accepted," the newspaper adds, "as an indication of a change in the attitude of the Clericals. Even though Herr Groeber's speech, as Chancellor, great numbers of his auditors had a feeling that his words were a mere formality and that the Centre in actuality is facing a new orientation which will prepare the ground for an understanding with the other parties."

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LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Australian Government will ask drastic powers to conscript wealth in the event of a shortage of loan subscriptions. Treasurer in introducing the budget, said legislation would be asked enabling the Government to resort to compulsion if subscriptions to the war loan were insufficient.

Under the proposed law all persons would be compelled to subscribe in proportion to their means, and the penalty for non-compliance would be an amount equal to twice the annual income tax of individuals. Enforcement of the law, however, would not absolve the individual from subscribing the amount demanded.

The bill would apply to the proposed loan, and an appeal board would have power to exempt the individual partly or wholly. The bill also would give the Commonwealth control of the State and local governments.

AUSTRALIA READY TO SEIZE WEALTH

Conscription Planned if Loan Subscriptions Fail.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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- Center No. 9—4345 Broadway.
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For non-compliance would be an amount equal to twice the annual income tax of individuals. Enforcement of the law, however, would not absolve the individual from subscribing the amount demanded.

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Fast American Dyes Are Here

Last spring, at the Textile Show, we invited an examination of what we had accomplished in the production of coal-tar intermediates and colors. This was done by exhibiting the applied American products in comparison with their German prototypes. Color for color we demonstrated, by dyeings exposed to sunlight and weather, that what we were producing was equal to its German equivalent. It was thus possible to announce that the supply of

American Colors versus German Colors

was an accomplished fact. It was explained frankly, however, that there were a number of missing links; and on platform and in print we have cautioned the consumer of dyes and the user of textiles that certain shades could only be obtained from dyes that would stand slight exposure to the sun. Notably we emphasized the absence of the fast blue which enters into a great number of combinations in mode shades for women's wear and light woolen suitings.

Having thus acknowledged our earlier limitations we are all the more happy to be able to announce that as a result of the continued successes of our Research Department we are now producing in limited quantities two of the fastest colors known in the art of dyeing. These will correct the situation above referred to.

These new types, dyeings of which are displayed at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, are:

- Alizarine Sapphire
- the fastest known level acid dye to light, for wool, and
- Carbanthrene Blue
- a vat-color of the greatest fastness to washing, for cotton.

The introduction of these types, together with *Indigo* and *Alizarine* already announced, and some twenty fast colors now produced by us in large quantities, means that every reasonable demand for fast colors has been met. In 1919 these products will be available in large quantities and thus the manufacture of dyes in all its complexity, with a stability based upon American research and built upon American capital, may be regarded as fully established in America.

As a guarantee to those who have given their patriotic support to this industry during its initial stages that it shall not fall into the hands of the Germans at the close of the war, the control of the Company has been placed in a VOTING TRUST on file with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York. This control is in the General Chemical Company of New York, the Smet-Solvay Company of Syracuse, The Barrett Company of New York, and their associates.

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